BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year 10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR SECOND WEEK IN JUNE.

	Sun Rises. Hour	Min.	Sun Sets. Hour	Min.
7. Sunday,	4	49	7	11
8. Monday, A. Jackson d., 1845,	4	48	7	12
9. Tuesday, Bat. Port Rep., '62,	4	48	7	12
10. Wednesday,	4	48	7	12
11. Thursday,	4	48	7	12
12. Friday,	4	47	7	13
13. Saturday,	4	47	7	13

Last Quarter Moon, Monday 8th. New Moon on Tuesday 9th. Day's length 14 hours, 25 minutes; night's length 9 hours, 35 minutes.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from the North--Yankees admit a Defeat at Port Hudson--Peace Convention in New York, &c.

RICHMOND, June 9.—The *Herald* of the 6th received here says the *Morning Star*, from New Orleans 29th, brings accounts of the first days' fight at Port Hudson. The attack commenced on the 27th. The *Herald's* correspondent says it has been one of if not the bloodiest battle yet fought on this continent. The assault was repulsed with terrific slaughter. A negro regiment put in advance lost 700 out of 900 men. Sherman lost a leg. The Federal loss will reach 3,000.

An immense meeting of peace Democrats was held on the 3d at New York. The *Herald* says the assemblage numbered over 30,000, and that the New York Democracy, under Fernando Wood, have declared *en masse* in favor of a vigorous prosecution of peace and an armistice for separate Conventions in the loyal Rebel States.

A large fire was seen in Vicksburg on the 1st. Cause unknown. Twelve rebels were captured while endeavoring to get into the city with a large amount of percussion caps.

Seven thousand copies of the *Herald* were burnt at Aquia Creek, by order of Hooker, on account of a criticism of his Generalship. The *Herald* says a peace candidate for President will be elected, certain. Fernando Wood had a long interview with Lincoln on the 5th. Gold 146.

Fighting in Tennessee—Federal Accounts, &c.

SHELBYVILLE, June 8.—All quiet along the front. The Nashville *Union* of the sixth, states that a rebel force of 5,000, attacked Franklin yesterday, fighting all day—result unknown. The Cincinnatti *Commercial* of the 4th has a special dispatch from Vicksburg, dated the 30th, which says: "Spades are trumps again. We are erecting earth works to protect our men, and mining to blow up the forces of the enemy out of two prominent forts, otherwise unapproachable. The idea of carrying the place by storm has been abandoned. The safer and surer plan of starving Pemberton into submission is favored everywhere."

Andy Johnson was ovated at Nashville. Burnside is reconstructing a rail road as a military necessity from Nicholasville to Danville. Reliable information has been received of the suppression of two papers at Nashville.

Vicksburg Holds Out—Pemberton Confident—Grant Fallen Back to Big Black for Reinforcements—Johnson Organizing his Forces, &c.

JACKSON, June 6.—via Mobile, June 9th.—One Yankee gunboat left Red River owing to low water. Pemberton has sent word that he can hold Vicksburg, and for Johnston to take his time to organize and discipline his forces.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, June 6.—Special dispatch to *Mississippian*, dated Panola, to-day, says the Yankees and Unionists were celebrating the anniversary of the occupation of Memphis yesterday.

The Chicago *Times* of the 2nd says Grant admits a heavy loss and that he has fallen back to the Big Black, where he is awaiting reinforcements from Banks. The Memphis and Charleston railroad has been stripped of troops. Rosecrans is reinforcing Grant via Louisville. All the steamboats at Louisville and Memphis have been pressed for that purpose. Four thousand five hundred Confederate prisoners had reached Memphis. The officers go to Sandusky, Ohio, and the men to Indianapolis. Gen. Hurlburt has been ordered to prepare hospitals at Memphis for thirty thousand wounded. Grant asks Hulburt for thirty thousand men. Hurlburt replied that he did not know where they were to come from. Their own figures foot up a loss of fifty thousand men.

Grierson in Louisiana with 10,000 Cavalry--Driven Back by Col. Logan with 400 Men.

WOODVILLE, Miss., June 4.—Grierson's cavalry, ten thousand strong with 8 pieces of artillery, attacked Col. Logan, at Clinton, La., yesterday afternoon. Logan four hundred strong and several pieces of artillery, drove Grierson back six miles, capturing two pieces of artillery and killing and capturing 35 prisoners. Our loss 2 killed and several wounded. The enemy threw several shells into the town, killing one man by the name of Col. Eman.

Later from Vicksburg.

JACKSON, June 8.—A scout just in from Vicksburg reports all working well. The men are somewhat wearied by lying in the trenches and being exposed to the sun, but are in good spirits. Hailed his arrival with cheers for Joe Johnston and say he will make all right. Grant is slowly advancing by building parallels which are four hundred yards from our outer works. There has been no general assault for ten days past. We have a plenty of ammunition and provisions, and the soldiers and citizens are perfectly confident of the result. Our entire loss during the series of assaults do not exceed six hundred. Heavy firing of musketry and artillery was heard all day yesterday. Artillery firing going on to-day.

More Rumors--Glorious if True.

MOBILE, June 9th.—Special to *Tribune*, Jackson 8th, says there are many rumors, the most reliable of which is that Kirby Smith, instead of being at Port Hudson, had taken Milliken's Bend with ten thousand men and cut off Grant's supplies. It is reported that Jackson's cavalry had cut their way through to Vicksburg. Jackson has evidently done something. Heavy firing heard from Vicksburg.

Grierson believed to have been driven 5 miles from Clinton, La.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, June 9.—Special to *Advertiser & Register*, Jackson, 8th, says a courier from Vicksburg reports cheeringly, men fatigued but in good spirits. Our loss but little over 500. Col. Monks, of La., mortally wounded.—Waddell's battery of Columbus, Ga., lost twelve killed and 23 wounded. Lt. L. Belamy, badly, Lt. Oral slightly. Nine trains of troops, believed to be from Rosecrans' army, arrived at Memphis on Saturday. Merely to garrison Memphis.

[THIRD DISPACH.]

MOBILE, June 9.—A private dispatch from Jackson, dated the 8th, says Vicksburg is all right. Kirby Smith is in possession of Milliken's Bend.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, June 9th.—The Spanish steamer *Salor*, from Havanna for this port, was lost 45 miles off Boil Point in a storm, on the 26th May. Of the passengers and crew, forty-two in number, only four were saved. Among those lost was Col. Sharpe, of Gen. Buckner's staff. Her cargo was valued at five hundred thousand dollars.

From Fredericksburg--Later from the North.

RICHMOND, June 9.—Advices from the Rappahannock to-day state that the enemy still remain in their entrenched position at Deep Run, one mile below Fredericksburg, and are extending their fortifications. Yesterday afternoon their batteries on the opposite side opened on our pickets, shelling for a short period without damage. Fredericksburg is still held by our troops.

Northern dates to the 7th received. A dispatch from Nashville on the sixth, says there was a fight at Franklin on the 4th, between four Brigades of rebels, commanded by Forest. Our force held the rebels at bay until the removal of the Federal stores, when reinforcements came up and drove the rebels beyond the town, taking fifty prisoners. Col. Faulkner was badly wounded.

THE TYCOON'S GIFT TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—We announced some time since that the Tycoon of Japan had sent a gift to the President of the United States, consisting of a coat of mail. The following is a description of it.

An umbrella-like helmet, of fabricated sheets of steel and copper, shields the head, while a vandyke of interwoven silk cord and lacquered net-work falls gracefully upon the shoulders. The outside of the helmet is profusely ornamented with chrisanthemums of gold, in beautiful open-work, upon black lacquer, with now and then a trimming of purest silver. The visor is of copper, lacquered in scarlet and brown. The armlets are of the finest copper chain work. The breastplates is of copper intersected with parallel strips of lacquer, and woven together with delicate wire and golden cord. A sort of kilt accompanies the armor, and, with lacquerated leggings grotesquely formed, completes the set. The President has not yet found it necessary to put on the defensive armor.—*Wash. Rep.*

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

LANDING EX-STEAMSHIPS SIRIUS AND BANSHEE. On Tuesday, 16th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following goods imported in above named Steamers, comprising some of the most desirable, seasonable, as well as necessary articles ever yet offered at any of my cargo sales, viz:

2 cases Linen Prints,
2 bales Fancy Prints,
4 cases English Prints,
2 cases Colored Muslins,
3 bales do. do.
1 case Linen Cambric Hdk'f's,
1 bale Negro do.
1 case do do.
1 do. Long Cloth,
1 do. Hoop Skirts,
2 do. Men's Merino Shirts,
1 do. Blue Mottles,
2 bales Osnaburgs,
1 case English Pins, Black and White,
16 cases French Hats, Felt and Cassimere,
50 doz. Cotton Cards, No. 10
2 cases Shoe Thread,
3 cases Stationery,
100 reams Commercial Note Paper,
200 kegs Bi Carb. Soda,
58 boxes Castile Soap, 32 lbs. each,
10 do " " 129 " "
1 case Mustard,
1 case Fancy Soap, assorted,
10 barrels Alcohol,
20 " Alum,
4 cans Spts Nit P L Opt.,
20 cans Castor Oil,
16 drums Castor Oil,
1 case Chloroform,
5 barrels Epsom Salts,
4 bbls. Copperas,
13 casks Kerosene Oil,
14 quar. casks Scotch Whisky,
20 barrels Jamaica Rum,
50 cases Brandy, Old Bourbon and Champaigne,
25 do. Whiskey, Bourbon,
25 do Geneva Gin,
93 demijohns Holland Gin,
2 casks Jeffrey's bottled Ale,
24 coils Rope,

AND

6 demijohns Gin,
1 bag Rio Coffee,
45 crates Crockery,

without invoice
Particulars in catalouge,
June 8-tds

IMPORTANT SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON the 11th day of June, at the late dwelling house of Stephen Stephenson, deceased, on a credit of 6 months, 1 Negro Man, 7 Mules, 1 Horse, Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, 1 Yoke Oxen, 2 Four-Horse Wagons, 1 Two-Horse Wagon, 1 Log Wagon, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Horse Cart, 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Corn Sheller, all the farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, small lot bacon, 1 share in N. C. Railroad Company, his interest in Turpentine Still, 1 set Blacksmith Tools, and a great many other articles. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchasers. D. H STEPHENSON, } Executors.
June 6 4t* WM. R. STEPHENSON, }

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE TIME LIMITED IN MY PROCLAMATION, dated the 8th of May, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, for thirty days from the 13th of the past month, will soon expire: Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 12th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 8th of May, and entrusting the execution of this Proclamation to Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
June 9-1w

All daily papers in the State insert one week, and weekly and semi-weekly papers two weeks each.

OIL! OIL!

I AM MANUFACTURING NOW A GOOD ARTICLE of Cotton and Linseed Oil.
June 9-1w* W. R. MILLER.

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS COTTON SEED, AT NEUSE River Oil Mills.
June 9-1w* W. R. MILLER.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863. NO. 183.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

—ONE SQUARE OR TWELVE LINES, OR LESS!

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 0
Two days	2 00	One month	12 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	20 00
Four days	3 50	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS EX. BD. OF SURGEONS, AND ENROLLMENT OF CONSCRIPTS, SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.
Wadesboro', N. C. May 29th, 1863.

PURSUANT TO ORDER NO. 9, ISSUED BY COL. Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts for N. C., the Commanding Officers of the respective Militia Regiments in the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina, are requested to assemble their Commands at the following times and places. This call embraces all men between 18 and 40 years of age, including those "previously exempted, detailed or discharged from service, from any cause whatever:"

80th Regiment, N. C. Militia, at Wadesboro', Anson county, June 15th and 16th.

81st Regt., N. C. Militia, at Wadesboro', Anson county, June 17th and 18th.

83d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Albemarle, Stanly county, June 20th and 22d.

62d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Troy, Montgomery county, June 24th and 25th.

57th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Carthage Moore county, June 27th and 29th.

49th Regt. N. C. Militia, at Pittsboro, Chatham county, July 1st and 2d.

50th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Pittsboro, Chatham county, July 3rd and 4th.

63d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Ashboro, Randolph county, July 7th and 8th.

64th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Ashboro, Randolph county, July 9th and 10th.

65th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Lexington, Davidson county, July 13th and 14th.

66th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Lexington, Davidson county, July 15th and 16th.

J. M. LITTLE, 1st Lt.
P. A. C. S. and Enrolling Officer.
P. G. SNOWDEN, Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Ex. Bd., Surg. 7th Cong. Dist., N. C.
June 9-4t

Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard, and Greensboro Patriot copy four times.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

ENROLLING OFFICE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DIST.,
Oxford, May 18th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA Regiments of the 5th Congressional District of N. C., comprising the Counties of Wake, Orange, Granville, Franklin, Warren and Nash, will please proceed at once to re-enroll all and every white male person within the limits of their Regiments. This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed or who have been discharged from service, from any cause whatever:"

All persons or contractors engaged in the manufacture of Nitre or other ordnance for the Confederate States, must have their applications for detail or exemption certified to by Capt. Barney, Agent Nitre and Mining Bureau, Greensboro', N. C., that the number is neither unreasonable or excessive. Contractors with the Confederate or State Government (other than ordnance) must have their applications for exemption or detail certified to by the officer with whom they make the contract.

Special notice is given that no person after enrollment has the right to volunteer, or put a substitute in any company or regiment, except at the Camp of Instruction. Persons enrolled as Conscripts who fail to report promptly at Camp of Instruction, will be at once arrested and sent there.

The commanding officer of the 42d Regt N C Militia will assemble his Regiment at Oxford, Granville county, N C. on the 29th and 30th of May, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 43d Regt N C Militia will assemble his men at Oxford, Granville county, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 40th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C. on the 6th and 8th of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 32d Regt N C Militia will assemble his men at Nashville, Nash county, N C, on the 11th and 12th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 37th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Warrenton, Warren county, N C. on the 15th and 16th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 38th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House, in Raleigh, N C. on the 19th, 20th and 22d days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 30th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, N C. on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 118th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh on the 26th and 27th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 45th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsboro' in Orange county, N C. on the 30th of June, and 1st and 2d of July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 46th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsboro', Orange county, N C. on the 3d, 4th and 6th days of July, 1863.

Militia officers will please attend each day and render all the assistance in their power to the Enrolling Officer, and they will please decide all questions as to the ages of persons before enrollment, and notify every man between the ages of eighteen and forty, to appear and show why they shall not be enrolled as conscripts.

A. DANDIS, Jr.,
Enrolling Officer for 5th District of N C.
H. W. CAFFEY,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.,
Chairman of Ex. Board.
May 25 3w

TRUNK EXCHANGED.

LOST, ON TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4TH, AT the N. C. Depot, an ordinary size BLACK TRUNK, brass bound, brass head tacks, with a card upon one end marked Appolus Stanton. Said Trunk contained ladies apparel, consisting of several Silk Dresses, 10 yards of Grey Cassimer Cloth, &c.

The Trunk received in place of the above was one about the same size and description, and belongs to a soldier supposed to be from Georgia, as a newspaper found in the Trunk was marked E. M. Byrd, and contained a pair of shoes, clothing, provisions of several kinds, a ladies daguerreotype, &c. The Trunk is now at the Exchange Hotel, in Raleigh. The owner will please bring forward the other Trunk, or make known its whereabouts to the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, so that it can be sent for and an exchange effected.

June 9-3t* J. H. HARDY.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish stoves of various kinds by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

A HOUSE WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE IS WANTED FOR A SMALL family for which a liberal rent will be paid. Any one having such property to rent will please let it be known at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
June 8-tf

WANTED.

TO RENT, IMMEDIATELY, A BRICK STORE, ON Fayetteville street preferred. Any person having one to rent will please make it known at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
June 8-tf

BAGGAGE CHECK FOUND.

A BAGGAGE CHECK ON THE N. C. R. R. NO. —, picked up in the street, has been left at this office. It may detain the baggage of the loser at the depot. The person to whom it belongs can have it by calling and paying for this advertisemen May 28-tf.

WANTED.

A YOUTH ABOUT 14 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE, OF good character, industrious habits and strict integrity, to act as Clerk in our office. For such an one a good place will be done.
June 6-6t. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

REWARDS.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, a red COW, with no marks, excepting the tip of her tail white, answering to the name of CHERRY—crooked horns, tipped black. The cow was brought from Florence Yates' plantation, and may be making her way back. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to me.
June 1-tf DAVID G. SIMPSON.

COWS STRAYED OR STOLEN--$25 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES IN Raleigh, two COWS, one red and the other black, both about five years old. The ear marks are, smooth crop in the right ear and crop and hole in the left. The Cows were brought from Lenoir county, and may be making their way back. They left about the middle of last week. I will give Ten Dollars for the return of both, or Five for either.
May 30-tf ROBERT H. ROUNTREE.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the recovery of a GOLD WATCH, Hunting case, with chain. The chain is plain and square links. The hook was broken off when it fell out of my pocket, and can be identified as having no hook to the chain. On the outside of each case there is an egg-shaped carving, covering about one third of the whole surface. The above reward will be paid if the watch be left at the SO. EXPRESS OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.
May 30-1w

SUMMER RESORTS.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters—Sulphur and Chalybeate—are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The company have succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the house, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

One fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
May 28-2w* PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

TO REFUGEES AND OTHERS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF SHOCCO SPRINGS GIVE notice that the following will be their rates of charges. Their present patrons and those who shall take rooms before the 15th June, to remain till the 15th October, following, will be charged $50 per month. All others will be charged as follows:

Per month, $75.00
" week, 25.00
" day, 5.00

Children and Servants, half price.

A daily hack will be found at the Warrenton Depot, on arrival of the cars to convey passengers to the Springs.

HYMAN, NICHOLLS & CO.
Shocco Springs, N. C., May 28-2w* Proprietors.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day, $6.00
" " week, 35.00
" " month, 100.00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.
P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. A NO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 18-tf

RAILROAD MEETING.

GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1863.

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company:

AS IT IS IMPRACTICABLE TO HOLD YOUR NEXT annual meeting in the town of Newbern, you are hereby notified that the meeting will be held in the town of Kinston on the 25th day of June next.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
May 30-td President.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE war. The substitute may designate any company, in any arm of the service, not now full. Apply to the editor of the Progress or to the subscriber.
June 2-tf H. J. B. CLARK, Graham, N. C.
Standard copy.

TAKEN UP.

A YELLOW BOY—SAYS HIS NAME IS GEORGE, and belongs to Mr. Jos. Holloway, of Person county. The owner is requested to come and get the Boy and pay expenses. BLACKNALL & CO.,
June 6-tf Kittrell's Springs.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A SMALL ENGINE, SAY 2, 3 OR 4 HORSE POWER. A good cash price will be given for a good Engine in good order. Any one having one to sell will please communicate at once with the EDITOR PROGRESS,
June 5-tf Raleigh, N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 29-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

H. W. LYNCH & SON,
May 14-3m* Petersburg, Va.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT TH Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!

FOR SALE AT THE

GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE constantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address

KNAPP & BERRY,
May 11-1m* Graham, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John R. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Peraley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Pate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	P H T Gelon / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12			
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lobbetts
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18			J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John E Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G P Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam F Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Laughlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M Calliater
47	Geo T Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hodson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54		K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keeper
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Pate's Brigade—20th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d, 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 10th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles F. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK, C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

I HAVE 35 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE IN large, fine, well made casks, averaging 44 gallons each, on hand for sale. It can be delivered at Boon Hill, on the North Carolina Railroad.

D. C. CARRINGTON,
May 20-1w4w Goldsboro', N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

MUST BE OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE, healthy and sound. A man of this description can get $4,000 by applying to Mr. J. R. WHITAKER, in Raleigh, N. C. May 30-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK L. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE ON WEDNESday, the first day of July next, to collect taxes from Merchants and others under Schedule B, Revenue Law.
June 6-td W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two BAKE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to
THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Asst. Q. M.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED TO GO INTO THE 2nd N. C. Cavalry, now in Virginia. A horse and equipment will be furnished if desired. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately at
May 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

ADVANCE IN OUR TERMS.

When we commenced the publication of the PROGRESS here in November, we got paper at 25 cents per pound and fixed our prices accordingly, but now we pay 50 cents a pound for paper, while ink, labor, telegraph news, and everything else has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.—For these reasons we are compelled to make a slight advance in our terms of subscription to enable us to meet the heavy expenses of publication and support those dependent on us. If paper falls in price we shall fall; but if, on the other hand, it continues to go up, we shall have to go up or suspend, and we cannot think the public would submit to that.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1863, the price of subscription will be as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at the old rates.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

A Change in the War Policy—A Call for More Troops.

The President of the Confederate States has made a call, through the Secretary of War, upon the Governors of the different States for troops for local defence. We thought this thing necessary last winter, and hence urged the passage of what was known as the Ten Regiment Bill, but the cry of "conflict" was raised and the measure was defeated. Had the bill been passed the troops could have been organized and in the field, long since.

It seems that the government is beginning to realize the folly of scattering the troops in its service, for the protection of any and every place supposed to possess a little neighborhood importance, and that, hereafter, the forces are to be massed for active operations against the enemy. In order, therefore, to enable the Government to maintain and increase the strength of its main armies, and to concentrate troops at important points without leaving the country entirely exposed to the marauding parties of the enemy, each State is called upon to organize a force from the militia, for its own defence.

Gov. Vance is called upon to raise — thousand, to be ready for duty by the 1st of August and to serve for six months, and not to be carried out of the State. This force will be raised from those persons subject to militia duty, who do not come within the operations of the Conscript Act. No one will escape from this service save those named by the Legislature as not being subject to militia duty. Militia and other state officers and those having substitutes will now have a chance to defend their own homes and protect their own property, and to serve the country without leaving their own State, and it is expected that such will not only cheerfully submit to the call made upon their patriotism but that they will gladly embrace the opportunity to defend their own firesides. Persons heretofore exempt from the service on account of the ownership of twenty negroes will not be received into this service, as the exemption bill of the last Congress claims them as conscripts; but such of them as have or may furnish substitutes will be subject to a draft, should one be found necessary to raise the force now called for. It is expected that Gov. Vance will first appeal to the patriotism of the militia to raise this force by volunteering; and should that fail a draft will be ordered in time to have the number required, raised, organized and ready for duty by the 1st of August.

We supported the Ten Regiment Bill, last winter, in good faith. We wanted no conflict then nor do we want any now. We believed the force necessary then, and that it could be raised, principally, from men that could not be reached any other way. We despised the fanaticism which, for party purposes, opposed the raising of a force for local defence then, and we despise it still. We know that our people have lost much property that might have been saved and been subject to much suffering that might have been averted had the force then proposed have been raised and put into the field; but it failed, and our condition, instead of becoming better, is worse, and every man who is able to serve the State and country must do it, or we are ruined entirely.

We desire above all things to see the war stop, and we would willingly stop it upon any terms that did not enslave and degrade us, but if it is to go on, we see no reason why those who have remained at home while the brave men in the field have stood upon the borders and rolled back the tide of invasion, should not be called on to do the State and country some service. We know that North Carolina has been well drained of men, but if this force can be raised without the introduction of a substitute feature or odious exemptions—be made to take the slave owner and opulent capitalist and speculator as well as the poor man—we think it may be done without seriously interfering with the industrial pursuits of the country.

To be consistent, the party tricksters and time-saving politicians who opposed the Ten Regiment Bill must now denounce the Government for making this call, but no one supposes that they will dare to do it.

The success in raisng these troops will depend greatly upon the manner in which it is done. If all classes and conditions of militia, without regard to position, wealth or influence, come up to the work, or in the event of a draft, are compelled to stand their chance and given no opportunity to buy out, but little if any trouble need be apprehended; but if the poor are forced in and the rich allowed to buy out, as in the conscription, we should not be at all surprised to see open rebellion. It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back, and the great wrong and injustice which the government has allowed one class of our people to impose upon another in the administration of the conscript law, has already tried their patience, and the masses of the people in North Carolina are in no mood to submit to further odious and offensive distinctions. Gov. Vance, we know, will do all he can to make this further draft upon our population fall as lightly as possible upon the masses.

Militia officers have been very zealous in hunting up and putting in other men, for which all good men applaud them, but it is expected now that they will be first in marching to the front. Speculators and foreign residents with "protections" will come in, too, we hope. Protection or no protection, if foreigners who are living among us and doing business here are not taken it will be great cause for dissatisfaction, and we hope the State authorities will take the responsibility and put them in.

Gov. Vance will issue his proclamation in a few days, we suppose, when the whole matter will be explained and the manner of raising the troops fully set forth. Meantime we may be pardoned for asking for the Executive the cordial and hearty co-operation of all patriotic citizens, in this as in all things else looking to the safety of our homes and property. No man ever labored more zealously, sincerely or untiringly for the welfare of his constituents than Gov. Vance has done and is doing for the people of North Carolina.

The late Commencement at the University of North Carolina.

It was hardly to be expected that in these hard and dolorous times as many visitors would attend the Commencement at Chapel Hill as are usually collected there. Gov. Vance and ten of the trustees were there. This Board attracted general attention because of the number of men in it who had served and were serving their country in high places of trust and influence. Dr. McGuffey's sermon before the graduates was esteemed a successful effort to establish, by close argument and apt illustrations, that the spiritual regeneration of the Scriptures is in exact accordance with all of God's operations on those of his creatures that are capable of improvement by a development of their inherent powers. In no case in the universe, that we know, does this improvement take place without the "preparation" of a higher intelligence. President Sawin's address before the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies, contained interesting and important statements concerning the geography and history of North Carolina, which many hearers want to see published that they may be surely committed to memory. Col. Wheeler's address before the Historical Society of the University, after discussing the relations between History and the Fine Arts, suggested several events in our own history that deserve commemoration by the painter and the sculptor.

Mr. Argo, of Ala., spoke "the Valedictory" as the best scholar among the seniors, and Mr. Quarles, "the Latin," as the second best. Mr. J. C. Gilmer, of Mt. Airy, was declared the best scholar in the junior class. Mr. P. H. Adams, of Greensborough, was the "first-mite-man" among the Sophomores, and Mr. J. C. Mickle of Chapel Hill, among the Freshmen. As to the competitors in Declamation, the most praise was bestowed on the effort of Mr. Osborne, of Charlotte.

The degree of "Master of Arts" was conferred on Mr. John B. Lynch, of Mecklenburg co., Va., and this was the only honorary degree conferred on this occasion. Besides the intellectual refreshment, the comfort of the visitors at Chapel Hill last week was much enhanced by the vigilant and courteous administration of the Marshal, Mr. W. R. Kenan, of Duplin. So our University still lives and long may it live.

The Rights of Conscripts--The Duty of Officers, &c.

We have no doubt but many men, subject to conscription, have kept themselves secreted and avoided the enrolling officer, who would have come promptly forward had they been assured that they could have gone to companies or regiments of their own selection. It is very certain that either the commandants of Conscript camps or the President misunderstands the law. The President says the conscript has a right to choose any company, not already full, and that it is the duty of conscript officers to send him to such companies; but the commandants of conscript camps assume and exercise the right to send them where they please.

We have been permitted to copy the following letter from President Davis to Gov. Vance, which shows that conscripts have the right to choose their companies:

(EXTRACT.)

RICHMOND, Va., May 22, 1863.

His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 13th instant, and fully appreciate your efforts.

* * * * * * *

Orders were long since issued to meet one of the evils you mention, and I do not understand how the impression prevails that Conscripts are not allowed to select their own companies.

In General Orders No. 82, of 3d November, 1862, Paragraph 2d, Section 5th, it is expressly enjoined on the Commandant of Conscripts in each State that "he will consult the wishes of the Conscripts in assigning them to companies or regiments so far as may be consistent with their proper distribution, and will not separate men from the same county, district or parish, if it can be avoided. The same rules will be observed by Commandants of Corps in assigning Conscripts to companies."

Under this order each Conscript can select his company, (unless it be already full,) and is secure from being forcibly separated from his friends and neighbors in service.

* * * * * * *

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Vallandigham has reached Lynchburg and of course will bring up at Richmond. But why should he go to Richmond? He is an avowed enemy of the Confederate States, and in all probablity will be released before the war is over and return to the North. He may be an honorable man, but then we doubt the policy of giving the freedom of our capitol to an open enemy. And then suppose Lincoln chooses to keep on sending to us persons who choose to denounce his acts; are we to receive them all? A loyal citizen of the South cannot walk the streets of Richmond without having a bayonet thrust at him at every corner, but we suppose Valandigham, an avowed enemy, will have perfect freedom to go where he pleases, inspect our defences, see all our movements of troops and everything else. Really our people make great asses of themselves in some things.

THE "PREACHERS REGIMENT."—It seems that in one of the recent battles near Jackson a regiment of the enemy, composed for the most part of ministers of the Gospel, fought desperately and was nearly annihilated. These preachers were no doubt abolitionists and warmed. They did not say "go boys," but "come boys." They deserve credit at least for their sincerity and courage. Has although we are invaded, and our lives and property in great jeopardy, and though many of our preachers have fanned and are still fanning the flames of war, yet we have heard of no "preachers' regiment" in the South. We have hundreds of able-bodied *war* preachers in the South who could be of service just now in the tented field. The South needs every man she can raise. Shall we not have also a "preachers' regiment?" By all means.—*Standard.*

Yes, by all means let us have a preacher's regiment. Many of the clergymen of the South, to their credit be it said, have conducted themselves with propriety since the war commenced, and devoted themselves zealously and wholly to their Master's work; but there is a class—we mean those who prostitute the sacred desk by war and politics, blood and vengeance—who are just as bad as the crazy ranters of New England, and we want to see them lay aside the surplice and march to the front. Let us have a regiment of these mockers of religion and disturbers of society, and if they should share the fate of the Yankee preacher's regiment, and get cut up, the world will be none the worse for it. They have preached blood, now let them taste blood. The preachers of the two sections—we mean of course a portion of them—have been very active in inaugurating the present troubles, and we should like very much to have all other combatants withdrawn and let them fight it out.

State Bounty to North Carolina Soldiers.

We have been requested to state, in response to the communication in the *Progress* of Monday, signed W. T. G., complaining that State bounty had not been paid to conscripts in the 5th Regiment, that the Paymaster of the State is always ready to pay bounty due to North Carolina soldiers upon presentation of the pay rolls properly made out. The duty of having these pay rolls prepared devolves upon the Company Commanders, and all bounty rolls presented for payment at Raleigh, we are informed, have been paid without any delay. As there is but one officer charged with the duties of the Paymaster's Department, he is not required to make payments of bounty in camp, although many payments have been thus made, but it is expected that the company officers will attend to the interests of their men in this matter. All necessary blanks and instructions are furnished upon application to the Paymaster. It is the practice with many regiments, as volunteers or conscripts come in, or unpaid absentees return to camp, to prepare a roll for each company, and send the whole to the Paymaster by the Regimental Quartermaster, or the first officer attached to the Regiment, who may visit Raleigh. In this way there is no difficulty in obtaining payment of the State bounty.

SOLDIER'S GARDEN—CAMP HOLMES.—Lieut. Collins will be thankfull for 20,000 cabbage plants, also tomato, pepper and beet plants, at the next proper season for transplanting. The garden is skillfully and industriously worked by the soldiers.

The Petersburg *Express* has advices, considered entirely reliable, that there were 20,000 Yankees at Suffolk last week.

"Many Voters" suggest the name of Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer as a candidate for Congress in the 6th district.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

We copy the following from the special correspondence of the *Dispatch*:

ON THE ROAD, 6 A. M., June 6th, 1863.

And yet once more! I am getting tired of this intermittent refugeeing; once a month is rather too often. Exactly one month ago, to-day, I returned to Fredericksburg, and just got warm in my nest, when yesterday the pontoons appeared just opposite, below town—band playing "Home, Sweet Home," and making an impudent "feint" as we supposed. A few retired in good order to the hills to see across the river, when they might have gone up a steeple.—Everything was unusually quiet except numerous speculations about the Yankees trying to fool us, until artillery waked up afternoon nappers about 5½ P. M. by the music of its roar. Some twenty pieces and some two siege guns fired very rapidly for an hour and a half, (wounding about half a dozen of our soldiers,) until the pontoons were laid and numbers came over, estimated at from two regiments to 30,000. Being flanked we (1) fell back in the darkness some two or three miles.

This morning all is quiet, not much is to be seen and nothing to be heard at this writing.

P. S.—The skirmishers have begun and we can see the smoke of the guns. It is a fine day for a fight, but promises to be rather warm.

HAMILTON'S CROSSING, 10½ A. M., June 7.

All quiet to-day except two siege guns from Bray's Hill thunders their welcome to a beautiful morning; no harm done by either. Not twenty guns were fired all day yesterday after the lively skirmishing on the right early in the morning. Some half dozen were badly wounded on our side. The Yankee skirmishers were driven back. They have about 4,000 on this side of the river on the bank drawn up in line of battle near the Bernard House. I hear they brought over six pieces of artillery last night to the same place. A force of about 5,000 appears in sight across and immediately on the river.

I made an inspection of our line yesterday all the way up and into Fredericksburg. Officers and men are well, ready and in the right place. Fredericksburg is dull to deadness. Streets deserted—houses shut up. Occasionally a stray citizen crept along the sidewalk, making their emptiness more vivid. After spending a few hours I retired again to the hills, and came here this morning down to the lines.

What the Yankees mean I can't say. Their delay must excuse the monotony of my last two day's reports.

One officer or courier had his horse shot under him yesterday morning. I saw him riding fearlessly along the line in front of the Yankee skirmishers.

The *Examiner* has the following:

In our last, we mentioned that Hooker, on Friday morning, was transporting his pontoons down to the Rappahannock, at Deep Run, two miles below Fredericksburg, and making a demonstration, as if about to cross at that point. About 4 o'clock, P. M., under a tremendous fire of artillery, directed towards our supposed position at Hamilton's crossing, he threw over a column of five thousand men. Our pickets at Deep Run, exchanged a few shots with the enemy and retired, except a company of forty; said to belong to a Florida regiment, who, not obeying, with sufficient promptness, the order to fall back, were taken prisoners.

Subsequent events have induced the belief that Hooker had labored under the delusion that we had removed our forces from the vicinity of Hamilton's crossing.

At early light the next morning, (Saturday,) the Yankees, with banners waving, advanced to take possession of Hamilton's crossing. When they had proceeded about a mile and a half of the railroad, two brigades of our brigades started from the bushes, and with a shout and yells made a rush at them. The Yankees without firing a gun, wheeled about and fled incontinently back to their entrenchments at Deep Run, making such remarkable good time, that our troops did not get within musket shot of them. We captured one fellow, who it seems, was unable or unwilling to keep up with his countrymen in their flight. This man states that a deserter from our camp on last Wednesday night had informed Hooker that we had withdrawn all our forces from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg. There may be something in this story, but we think it much more probable that Hooker relies upon his balloons for his information rather than on the tales of deserters.

During the remainder of Saturday the enemy kept quiet behind their entrenchments and the high bluff at Deep Run.

About 4 o'clock, P. M., a large body of troops, estimated at twenty thousand, showed themselves on the Stafford Hills, opposite Deep Run, and seemed to threaten to cross, but up to nightfall they did not go down to the river. Yesterday morning only two regiments were visible on the hills and none at all on the South bank of the Rappahannock at Deep Run; but, owing to the nature of the ground at the latter place, it is impossible to tell without going to the brink of the bluff whether it is occupied or not. Our pickets extended to within a few hundred yards of the bluff yesterday.

Up to one o'clock yesterday evening, when the railroad train started for Richmond, no movement or demonstration not already mentioned by us had been made by the enemy.

The opinion in the army is that this demonstration of Hooker's was designed as a feint to interrupt, if possible, plans which he supposed General Lee was about to put into execution. No one believes for a moment that he entertains the design of again so soon trusting his columns upon the modern Aceldama.

We venture little in predicting that this morning's sun will find no hostile Yankee on the South bank of the Rappahannock. They are doubtless at this moment double quicking it to rejoin their main body, many miles higher up the stream.

Our loss at Deep Run on the occasion of the enemy's crossing were the forty prisoners we have mentioned, fourteen wounded and none killed. The wounded were brought down on Saturday evening.

THE FALL OF PUEBLA.

The French steamer Darien has arrived from Vera Cruz, bearing dispatches which announce the capture of Puebla, by General Forey, commander of the French army. On the 16th ult. he opened fire with heavy artillery, and on the 17th effected a breach in the Fort Toximehuacan, when he moved to the assault, and, after encountering a desperate resistance, entered the Plaza, where he received the unconditional surrender of General Ortega. The prisoners made by the capture of the city number twenty-three Generals, nine hundred subordinate officers, and seventeen thousand men. A division of General Forey's army left on the 20th, for the city of Mexico, a sufficient garrison remaining at Puebla. The following are the particulars of the fall of the most important city but one in Mexico:

It appears that on the 16th of May the French having established a parallel at about 200 yards from Fort Teotimehuacan opened a brisk fire upon that position and dismounted all its guns. The Mexicans fought bravely, but the next day, the parallels having been extended up to the foot of the fortress, the Mexican General Mendoza presented himself in the camp asking General Forey to let the garrison leave with its arms, baggage, and a portion of the artillery, and stating that they would, on those condions, surrender the city. General Forey refused to accept these propositions, and replied that, if in a few hours the city was not given up, he would resume the bombarment.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon an officer brought a letter from Ortega to General Forey, announcing that he was ready to surrender unconditionally with his troops. Col. Manique, the second officer of General Forey's staff, was then detached with the first battalion of foot chasseurs, Commander Cowrey, and with a platoon of hussars, for the purpose of occupying the place.

The entrance of the French troops took place in an orderly manner, and without any casualty on either side.

On the morning of the 19th, at 11 o'clock, General Forey made his entry into Puebla, and was saluted by a volley of 100 guns. On the same day General Bazaine made his preparation and was ready to move toward Mexico on the following morning, May 20.

During the nights of the 7th and 8th of May General Comonfort, who had abandoned his position at San Martin, in order to march to the assistance of Ortega, was surprised by General Bazaine at 2 o'clock A. M. A brisk engagement ensued, in which Comonfort lost eight rifled guns, twenty artillery trains, 200 mules, and 2,500 men, most of whom were made prisoners.

NEGRO TROOPS.

A Northern journal brings us the following from the saintly city of Boston:

"One of the most enthusiastic, exciting, and demonstrative local military events of the war, took place to-day to commemorate the departure of the 54th Massachusetts colored regiment for Port Royal South Carolina.

"The ranks of the regiment were entirely full. The men were dressed in regular United States uniform, and were splendidly equipped. They were headed by a full band of musicians. The regiment made a magnificent appearance, and was reviewed on the Boston Common by Governor Andrew.

"The march of this splendid regiment through the city was attended by the most enthusiastic cheering, and such vast crowds as lined the streets have seldom before been seen.

"The regiment was greeted all along their march with tremendous cheers, and they presented a most soldierly and imposing appearance."

These negroes or their progenitors were originally brought to this continent by Yankee or British negro-traders. Those that were not at the time sold to the South were sold at a later day, when the Yankee conscience became too tender to tolerate slavery (from the discovery that it was no longer profitable,) and relieved itself by selling the slaves South, into what it considered a harder system of slavery. This the Yankee called emancipation. Having pocketed the money for the "chattels" so disposed of, the next step was to steal as many back as possible. We have now the third scene in the drama—arms are put into their hands, and they are returned to the South to butcher the men to whom the Yankee first sold them, and from whom he afterwards stole them. In New England this passes for evidence of purer morality and higher civilization than the South enjoys.

Banks in Louisiana has ordered the formation of a corps of negroes, and at all points now it is the recognized policy of the enemy to secure as large a number of negro soldiers as possible. The few military men who at first turned up their noses at the suggestion of commanding or associating with such troops have been elbowed out of the service or have become reconciled to the policy.

What is there the Yankees will not become reconciled to?

It is necessary to determine how these black rascals and those who command them are to be treated by our soldiers. Congress has not met the question properly, nor have the authorities of the Government. Our armies in the field must take the matter in their own hands. When it was reported the other day that a regiment of negroes had been captured at Helena, and, with their officers, all hung, every body hoped it was so. Certainly there should not have been two opinions as to this being the proper way of treating the officers, and as to the negroes themselves, the only question would have been an economical one—whether so much sinew and muscle could not be put to a better use. We hope an opportunity may soon occur for a Confederate army to give a practical illustration of its opinion as to how negro troops should be treated.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the Standard.

DEFENCE OF THE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.

It will be seen from the following letter from Gov. Vance addressed to Capt. Hays, of Cherokee, that the Governor has agreed to arm the people west of the ridge, to enable them to protect themselves against incursions of the enemy, and to preserve order among themselves against deserters and evil disposed persons. We think the plan suggested a good one, and trust it will be carried out. Capt. Hays deserves much credit for his efforts to serve and protect the people west of the ridge; and Gov. Vance, who is constantly alive to the interests and wants of all portions of the State, responded at once to the application made by the Captain in behalf of the Western people:—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 6, 1863.

Capt. G. W. Hays:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your representations of the great danger to the property and peace of the mountain country, arising from the disaffection on the border of Tennessee and the great number of deserters who are resorting thither; and being well aware of their truth, and of the inability of the militia to properly guard and protect that region, I make the following proposition, which I hope the good citizens will accede to for their own defence.

That they shall regularly enlist and form companies in all the counties west of the Blue Ridge, of persons not subject to conscription, and swear into the service of the State, on the express condition that they are not to be removed from their own Counties without their consent, to serve without pay, and the State to furnish arms and ammunition. The companies thus formed to remain at home except when actually called out for temporary service to repel invasion, break up and arrest gangs of deserters, preserve order and enforce the laws. In all other respects they will be State troops and subject to the articles of war.

In no other way shall I be able to furnish protection to the good and loyal citizens of that country, as I have no regular troops to spare for that purpose. If they will do this they will not only protect their own homes, but will render a service to the State and the Confederate cause, not so brilliant indeed, but almost as valuable as that which their glorious sons and brothers have done on all the battle fields of the South.

Very truly yours,

Z. B. VANCE.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.—The New York *Tribune* makes public an insolent letter that purports to have been written to "Jefferson Davis," by the crazy fanatic, Major General D. Hunter, who commands the Yankee forces in South Carolina. The following paragraphs display its spirit and tenor:

The United States flag must protect all its defenders, white, black, or yellow. Several negroes in the employment of the Government in the Western Department, have been cruelly murdered by your authorities, and others sold into slavery. Every outrage of this kind against the laws of war and humanity, which may take place in this department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel of highest rank in my possession; and for man these executions will certainly take place, for every one murdered, or sold into slavery, worse than death. On your authorities will rest the responsibility of having inaugurated this barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in this world and the world to come, for all the blood thus shed.

In the month of August last, you declared all those engaged in arming the negroes to fight for their country, to be felons, and directed the immediate execution of all such, as should be captured. I have given you long enough to reflect on your folly. I now give you notice, that unless this order is immediately revoked, I will at once cause the execution of every Rebel officer, and every Rebel slaveholder in my possession. This sad state of things may be kindly ordered by an all-wise Providence, to induce the good people of the North to act earnestly and to realize that they are at war. Thousands of lives may thus be saved.

Presuming this document to be genuine, we have only to say that no more prisoners should be taken in South Carolina. The war there at least should be under the "black flag." Indeed, the atrocities of the enemy everywhere, their fragrant disregard of the rules that govern civilized warfare and especially their systematic barbarities to non-combattants have brought the most of our people to the conclusion that quarter should never again be given or asked by our troops. Should the war come to this, it will be accepted by our brave armies without reproach as to the cause and without fear as to the consequence.—*Rich. Whig.*

A NOBLE WOMAN.—We find the following in the Atlanta *Confederacy*:

We have before us a letter written by a lady of this State to her husband, who is now in prison for the grave offense of taking up arms against his own State. This noble woman writes in the kindest spirit, giving the health of the family and connection, and says she hopes the letter may find him well.

She writes: "I have received your letter this minute and am glad to hear that you are well, but I am sorry of the way you have done.

"All of my brothers are in the southern army. Ma says you ought to be ashamed of the way you have acted—you have been fighting against your wife and children, and Pa and Ma and sisters, and your country. I want to know whether you intend to join the Southern army or not. If you want *to live with me* and the children any more you must join the Southern army, for I never intend to go to the North. —— is very smart, she is now carding—she says she don't want the Yankees to get her. The babe is growing very fast and can walk. I must say my home is in the South, and in the South *I intend to stay*. Write soon.

I remain your wife till death,

— —."

A N. C. SOLDIER KILLED.—The Richmond *Whig* of Monday says:—On Friday afternoon last, while the special train from Petersburg to Richmond, was passing under the road bridge at Dunlop's, a young soldier named Charles Lane, of the 27th N. C. Regiment, was knocked from the car on which he was standing, and, it is supposed, instantly killed. The engineer, not hearing of the accident, did not stop his train until he arrived at Port Walthall.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. PAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I. Paison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

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